

**DEMOCRATIC MEETING.**  
The Democracy of Clearfield county, are requested to meet in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening of February 8th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the 8th of March Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

*By order of the Standing Committee.*  
Americans of Clearfield, be yours, the proud duty of placing Gov. Bigler in a minority at home—YOU CAN DO IT!

The above is the closing sentence of a few remarks made by the editor of the Philadelphia *Native American* in introducing to his readers the proceedings of a Native Meeting copied from our paper. It is fortunate that the editor has thus openly and unadvisedly expressed himself. We have endeavored to convince the Democracy of this county that to accomplish the object above expressed, was the main grounds for the formation of a Native American party in this section at the present time—but in some cases our efforts, and those put forth by others have proved fruitless. In fact warm friends of Gov. Bigler—those who admire the man, and are ready to sanction and applaud almost every act of his—and who would be glad of an opportunity to assist in aggrandizing him to his present high position, are to be found thoughtlessly permitting their names to be used as co-workers in the Native American cause. It is hoped that the above appeal, coming as it does from head quarters, will in a great measure tend to remove the wool from off the eyes of the few demagogues who have been deceived and misled, that they may begin to see with us, that Nativism is indeed nothing but a cat's paw for the Whig party. Its great object being to break in upon the strongholds of the Democracy. Is not a word to the wise sufficient? Or are there those who will learn only by experience? Let the Democracy of Clearfield view the workings of Anti Masonry and Native Americanism elsewhere and profit thereby, and not permit themselves to become the dupes of political demagogues.

It was a terrible mistake in the editor of the *Banner*, in thus unadvisedly appealing to the citizens of Clearfield. He has let the cat out of the bag, and all efforts to conceal their true motive will hereafter prove of no account.

**SMALL NOTES.**  
We respectfully ask the attention of our readers to the following remarks of the *Baltimore Star*, (a neutral paper) upon the subject of small notes in Maryland:  
We say, truly, and there is not a paper in Baltimore that will differ with us upon the subject; that notes of a less denomination than five dollars are almost entirely unknown in our city. In our office, business we very rarely have one presented; and only occasionally receive one by letter. In our observation out of the office, we do not remember to have seen a note of a less denomination than five dollars offered or received for months past; and such is the experience of most of those with whom we have conversed upon the subject. The law has been quite effectual. It has entirely superseded our most sanguine expectations; and we are confident that if Pennsylvania and Virginia, would use the same decided means that have been used in Maryland, the whole of such currency might be abolished from the several States. We do not think there is a citizen of Maryland who would advocate the repeal of the restriction; and certainly none who would desire to return to the former state of our currency. *Gold and Silver has been substituted for paper.* The gold dollar has outworn the little prejudice with which it was assailed by the receding paper whose doom it sealed. The two dollar and a half pieces are now plentiful and the later silver coinage abundant. Our currency is now excellent; and it only needs the co-operation of other States to diffuse the same benefits elsewhere, and to perpetuate them. We have nothing to apprehend but the failure or neglect of other States, particularly those adjacent, to follow our examples.

There is an appeal which we think our law-makers should not resist. Our Government has performed his duty fearlessly and well. Now let our legislature do theirs, and pass such a law as will compel the enforcement of the law expelling foreign small notes from our State, and provide for the immediate redemption of the same, remaining relief notes. It is a common thing for Pennsylvanians, when their small notes are refused at Baltimore, to say, "O, you are more strict than we are in Pennsylvania. We have the same kind of a prohibitory law that you have here—but we disregard it." This we say, is disgraceful to our character as a State and a people, and that it is therefore high time the people's representatives should show to the world that the rag-money aristocracy cannot forever control the laws and the law-making power of the State.

The time for electing Borough officers is approaching. Those wishing tickets printed for any of the different offices will send on their orders.

**Doings at Harrisburg.**  
We copy this week about a column and a half of the proceedings of the Legislature, hoping that our readers may find something therein that may prove of interest.

We perceive also, that a bill has been reported in the Senate prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors except as therein specified, with stringent provisions for its enforcement. It provides for a vote of the people in October next, and if favorable, the law to go into effect on the 22d of February, 1855. The 11th section is the only one differing materially from the Maine law, which is as follows:  
"Sec. 11. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any manufacturer of wine, or cider, or brewer of malt liquors, or distiller of spirituous liquors, who shall make or distill the same directly from agricultural products, and who shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the same in a less quantity than thirty-one gallons; neither shall they apply to the owner or occupant of any warehouse, or to any commission, shipping, or forwarding merchant, who shall not sell or otherwise dispose of any of the above articles in less quantities than above stated; but no sale of thirty-one gallons or upwards of such liquors, and re-purchase of part thereof, being a balance less than said quantity as the actual sale, nor any device whatever to evade the law, shall escape the penalty thereof.

The bill annulling the charter of the Franklin Railroad Company, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

**THE GREEK CHURCH.**

Some of the Native leaders of this section, have been proclaiming that Catholicism is about to supersede Protestantism in England, and that the Greek and Catholic church are one and the same. The following articles which we copy from the *New York Christian Advocate* may give our readers a better knowledge of the affair.  
"They disown the authority of the Pope, and deny that the Church of Rome is the true Catholic Church. They do not baptize their children until they are three, four, five, six, ten, nay, sometimes eighteen years of age; baptism is performed by trine immersion. They give the sacrament to their children immediately after baptism. They grant no indulgences, nor do they lay any claim to the character of infallibility, like the church of Rome.—They deny that there is any such place as purgatory; notwithstanding they pray for their dead, that God may have mercy on them at the general judgement. They practise the invocation of saints; though they say they do not invoke them as deities, but as intercessors with God.—They exclude confirmation, extreme unction, and matrimony, out of the seven sacraments. They deny a ritual confession to be a divine precept, and say it is only a positive injunction of the Church. They pay no religious homage to the eucharist. They administer the communion in both kinds to the laity, both in sickness and in health, though they have never applied themselves to their confessors; because they are persuaded that a living faith is all which is requisite for the worthy receiving of the Lord's supper. They maintain that the Holy Ghost proceeds only from the Father, and not from the son.—They believe in predestination. They admit of no images in relief or embossed work, but use paintings and sculptures in silver and copper. They approve of the marriage of priests, provide they enter into that state before their admission into holy orders. They condemn all fourth marriages. They observe a number of holy days, and keep four fasts in the year more solemn than the rest, of which the fast in Lent, before Easter, is the chief. They believe the doctrine of consubstantiation, or the Union of the body of Christ with the sacramental bread.  
The Greek Church comprehends a large part of Greece and the Grecian Islands, Wallachia, Moldavia, Egypt, Abyssinia, Lybia, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine; to which may be added the whole of the Russian Empire in Europe, a great part of Siberia in Asia, Astracan, Casan, and Georgia. It comprehends more extent of territory than the Latin Church, with all the branches that have sprung from it."

**CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The British census of 1851 gives some statistics respecting the number of attendants on public worship in the churches and chapels of the various religious denominations in England and Wales.—The whole population in those countries amounts to 17,927,609, and at the most numerous attended service on Sunday, March 30, 1851, there were 6,350,222 persons present. Of this number there were in the places of worship belonging to the Church of England, . . . 2,971,258  
Protestant Dissenters, . . . 3,110,782  
Roman Catholic, . . . 249,389  
Other Denominations, . . . 24,799  
More than one-third of the entire population, therefore, attended church on that day not counting those who, though absent from the service when the enumeration was made might have been present at the other services of the day.

The proceedings of a Native meeting held at Welch's School house, have been received, but too late for this week. They shall appear in our next. We shall also endeavor to give place to the communications signed W. C. R., and M. A. F., in our next.  
It remains quite warm and pleasant in this region.

We perceive that John A. Magee, and George Stroop, Jr. have taken charge of the *Perry County Democrat*. Their paper presents rather a neat appearance, and their editorialia breathe the true spirit of Democracy. Success to them.

**WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1854.  
The great event in the national legislature the past week, was the amendment of the bill organizing Nebraska territory, by the same committee that originally reported it, so as to make it more palatable to certain members, and secure for it the united support of all who cordially acquiesce in the principles of the Compromise of 1850, as a fixed settlement of the slavery question. This has been accomplished by altering the 14th section so as to read as follows:  
"Sec. 14. That the Constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as elsewhere within the United States (except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislative compromise of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative.)"

It was confidently predicted that the bill thus altered would pass by a much larger vote than did the measures of Compromise in 1850, and that without much discussion. But such does not appear to be its fate. By the Missouri Compromise Congress expressly legislated against slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. The Compromise of 1850, more in accordance with the Constitution, was based upon the idea of Congressional non-intervention upon this question, anywhere and everywhere. And now, in organizing the territory of Nebraska, a large portion of which lies north of the line from which slavery is excluded by the Missouri compromise, it is proposed to declare its provisions superseded by the more recent and more just act of 1850. It should thus secure the united support of the democratic members of Congress; and if Mr. Dixon, who Senator from Kentucky speaks the sentiments of his friends, there should be none to oppose it but the half dozen of abolitionists and free soilers.—This would be a "consummation devoutly wished for," as the friends of the Union might then fold their arms in peace, and say in truth "all is well." But such, I repeat, is not now the prospect. Certain northern members are beginning to show opposition, and the country may begin to prepare for another slavery excitement.

Eric railroad riots was again the subject of ill-natured remarks in the House, by several members from the western States, in which they took occasion to censure the laws and people of Pennsylvania in unmeasured terms. Mr. Drum of Indiana, and Mr. Ritchie of Allegheny, both replied to these attacks in the proper spirit. The fact is the cause of these disturbances are no where understood out of the State, and all the abuse heaped on our people and Commonwealth, arises from a want of proper information. The people of Erie have no doubt acted unwisely, perhaps unlawfully. But is that any reason why the whole State should be charged with infidelity or want of civility towards her sister States? If her citizens violate her laws, she is both willing and able to punish such violations and compel the observance of the laws. All she asks is to be let alone in all matters within her own jurisdiction.

The discussion of New York politics in the House, contrary to the expectations of many, is in a fair way to result in a happy restoration of harmony in the Democratic party. The facts developed show that a coalition was formed between the two wings of the party in New York in 1849—that those who now call themselves hard, were quite as eager and active to effect that coalition as the softs—that they nominated and elected a mixed ticket that year—that they so came to the Baltimore Convention, where it was solemnly agreed that all democrats who supported the compromise in good faith were to be recognized as democrats—that in recognizing the free soil party of 1848 as members of the party in the appointment of some of their members to office, the President was but carrying out the spirit of their own acts at home—that if the bargain—if such it was—of 1849, was a bad one, they, the hard, assisted in making it, and whether good or bad, they were bound to live up to it, or at least should not blame the National Administration for being governed by it in the distribution of its patronage. The effect of the development of these facts has clearly given strength to and confidence in the Administration, and there is much reason to hope that perfect harmony will be restored in New York, and preserved throughout the Union.

Count Bodisco, the Russian Minister, died at his residence in Georgetown, on last Monday morning, after a lingering illness. He has been resident Minister here for 17 years, married a lady of Georgetown, by whom he had seven children, and was worth, it is said, about 1,500,000.

A spirited discussion took place in the Senate on Tuesday last, upon a resolution offered by Mr. Cass, calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence with the Papal States of a diplomatic character. This was done for the purpose of ascertaining the character in which Mr. Bedina, the Papal Nuncio, was visiting our country. The indignities to which that gentleman had been exposed in various parts of the United States were denounced by Gen. Cass, and many other Senators in the strongest terms of condemnation as disgraceful to our character as a people and government, and seriously detrimental to the spread of Republicanism in Europe. In the course of his remarks,

Gen. Cass took occasion to say after investigating the facts he was satisfied that Bedina was no more responsible for the principal act for which he was accused in this country—the execution of Bassi—than he (Mr. C.) was.

Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday till Thursday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the Russian Minister. On Thursday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Redfield, as Collector of the port of New York—35 to 8. Of the eight says it is understood that only one was a Democrat.  
On Thursday, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Va., took occasion to refer to the Nebraska bill as reported by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and advocated its adoption in a speech of much power, and in doing so it is said that he spoke the sentiments of the Administration. If so, it must silence the allegation that the Administration is unfaithful to the principles of the Compromise of 1850.

**Three Days Later from Europe.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.**  
*Another Battle near Kalafat. The Turks Victorious. Three Thousand Russians Killed.*  
New York, Jan. 31.—The Royal Mail Steamship Asia arrived this morning at half past 11 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 14th, being three days later than previous advices.  
The Liverpool market for Flour had advanced 1s for the week. Wheat was 3d better. Corn had advanced 1s. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady. The sales for the week amounted to 30,000 bales. Fair Orleans, 63; Fair Uplands, 64.  
The London Money market was about the same. Consols, however, had advanced, and closed at 93.  
Another serious battle had taken place near Kalafat. The Russians were defeated with a loss of 3000 men.  
The latest accounts state that Russia was determined to fight it out.  
Omer Pasha has received orders to continue his military preparations.  
The Eastern News.—It appears that the battle between the Turks and Russians was fought near Kalafat, on the 6th. The Russians were defeated with a loss of 2,500 men.  
Russia continues to make preparations on the most extensive scale, for a protracted war.  
The Sultan has given Omer Pasha orders to continue his military preparations. No answer has yet been received from the Czar, relative to the last note of the four powers.  
The Russian government has commanded all its vessels of war to return to Sebastopol.  
The Russian Ambassadors to the Courts of France and England have not been withdrawn.  
Accounts from Constantinople to the 31st state that the Divan had adopted all the propositions of the Four Powers.  
The success of the Turks was not confined to a single encounter but several took place.  
The Russians had 30,000 men engaged in the late battle.  
It is stated that 11,000 Russian soldiers are on the sick list in the Principalities.  
The announcement of the defeat of the Russians had been officially communicated to the representatives of the four powers at Constantinople.  
A despatch from St. Petersburg states that great irritation prevails there against France and England.  
The 2d division of the Ottoman fleet was anchored at Therapied.  
It was known at Constantinople on the 26th ult., that the Russian Squadron, composed of three sails of the line and several frigates, had been cruising for several days near the entrance of the Black Sea.  
On the 22d, they were seen at a distance of three or four miles from the entrance of the Bosphorus.  
The Russian Commander-in-Chief had already recalled the Russian ships of war to the Black Sea to rendezvous.  
It is considered probable that Balthik, north of Varna, is the first place which the allied fleets will touch.  
The Turks are reported to have gained several victories in Asia.  
The defeat of the Turks in Asia under Ali Pasha, is confirmed. It was owing to his want of knowledge of military manoeuvres. Gen. Guyon has gone to Asia, and it is stated that the troops were enthusiastically sanguine of victory.  
Another account states that on the 6th inst., the Turkish division, fifteen thousand strong, with fifteen pieces of artillery attacked the entrenched position of the Russians at Citale, not far from Kalafat, and took it by storm.  
The Russians lost 2,500 men in this engagement.  
The Turks learning that a reinforcement of 18,000 Russians were on the march from Karant, threw themselves in their way, and forced them back step by step, leaving 200 dead.  
Other previous successes have been gained by the Turks under Omer Pasha.  
On the first of January, the Turkish Minister of war officially intimated to the different Ambassadors at Constantinople, that important advantages had been gained by Ottoman troops near Kalafat.  
Several days previous, Omer Pasha had attacked in succession different Russian corps, apparently with varying success.—At length the Turks intentionally fell back on their centre, and thus lured on the Russians as far as Kalafat, which position was now fortimably entrenched, although it seemed, at a distance, to be abandoned.  
The Turkish batteries were suddenly unmasked, causing great carnage among the Russians, while at the same time the Ottoman reserve, which had crossed the Danube by night, and were masked behind a wood, took them in flank and compelled them to retreat with great loss.

The inhabitants of Lesser Wallachia, who are day by day manifesting themselves more openly in favor of the Turks, contributed not a little to the success of the manoeuvres.  
**THE VERY LATEST.**  
*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*  
PARIS, Friday evening, Jan. 13.—A telegraphic despatch has been received from Vienna confirming the accounts current yesterday respecting the defeat of the Russians by the Turks, before Kalafat, adding that the combat was renewed on the 17th, but after considerable hard fighting hostilities were suspended, without either party claiming a victory.  
A reliable Liverpool circular quotes a decline of 3d on wheat, and 6d to 1s on flour.  
On the 8th a fresh struggle was about to begin.  
The Paris Bourse was firm, with a tendency to rise.  
It is reported that the Emperor of Austria is about to have a conference with the Czar on the Eastern question.  
It is stated that 1000 insurgents were executed at Amoy, upon the capture of that place by the Imperialists.  
PERSIA.—The last accounts state that Persia had abandoned for the present her design of attacking Turkey. The report that Persia had resumed negotiations with England is confirmed.  
Gen. Schomyl, the famous Circassian leader, has informed the Sultan that he is prepared to act energetically against the Russians.  
FRANCE.—The news of the defeat of the Russians at Kalafat created a great sensation in Paris, and immediately on its receipt a council of Ministers was convened.  
Austria has taken offence against Russia, after having accepted her good offices and afterwards insisted on treating with the Porte alone.

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**  
SENATE, Jan. 25, '54.—Mr. Segar presented a remonstrance from citizens of Pennsylvania against the Maine law.  
Mr. Quiggle reported as committed, the bill supplementary to the act abolishing public executions.  
Mr. Price reported as committed, the bill empowering courts to vacate lances, alleys and highways, when they became useless; also, with amendment the bill relative to releases.  
Mr. Platt reported with amendment, the bill supplementary to the act concerning divorces.  
Mr. Darsie, read in place a bill relating to the salaries of Associate Judges of the Commonwealth.  
Mr. Darlington, a bill to incorporate the Donegal savings bank.  
Mr. Jamison, a bill erecting parts of Armstrong, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Butler counties into a new county, to be called Madison.  
House, January 25.—Mr. Stewart offered the following preamble and resolution:  
WHEREAS, The Canal Commissioners, in their late report, have shown that the enormous sum of four hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars, was expended in the last fiscal year in the working of the Allegheny Portage railroad;  
And whereas, They also state that they have discovered large discrepancies in the report of expenditures on said road for the preceding year, amounting to some one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars;  
And whereas, They also state that the "very careless manner in which the business has been transacted there," might easily lead to the practice of "extensive frauds"—although they have not been able to detect any;  
And whereas, They say that "a regard for truth and candor constrains them to express the opinion, that at least forty thousand dollars have been paid out for work (on that road) within the two past years, for which not one dollar's advantage has accrued to the Commonwealth; therefore,  
Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be requested to furnish and send into this House, all the facts in relation to these discrepancies and frauds which they may have in their possession, or may be able to procure; with the names of all the persons so engaged or interested, at the earliest possible day.  
Which, after a debate in which Messrs. Stewart, Collins, Strong and others participated, was adopted.  
Mr. Hart offered the following resolution, which was laid over one day under the rule:  
Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be requested to furnish this House with the facts and circumstances connected with a reported fraud upon the funds of the Commonwealth, as connected with the collections on the Columbia railroad—if committed, by whom and to what extent.  
Mr. Stewart offered the following resolution, which was read and passed:  
Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of framing a bill, giving the power and authority of deciding all contested elections of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the courts of common pleas in their respective districts.  
Mr. Cook reported a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth.  
Mr. Gray, a bill for the payment of constables for attending the general and township elections.  
Mr. Strong, a bill to prevent frauds in merchants, tailors, shoe dealers and other dealers and traders.  
SENATE, January 26.—Mr. Darsie presented a memorial from a mass meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, for a prohibitory liquor law.  
Mr. Platt, two from Wyoming county, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.  
Mr. McClintock reported with amendment, the bill for the regulation and con-

tinuance of the system of education by common schools.  
On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the joint resolutions instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of the bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to the soldiers of the war of 1812, were taken up and passed by a vote of 26 to 3.  
House, January 26.—Mr. Parker presented a petition of a meeting in Allegheny county, for the immediate passage of a prohibitory liquor law.  
Mr. Beams, a remonstrance against a prohibitory liquor law.  
Mr. Stewart a resolution of Lawrence county convention for a prohibitory liquor law.  
Mr. Struthers, two petitions from Lehigh county, for the establishment of a bank at Catasauque, to be called the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank.  
Mr. Hills, a petition from one hundred and twenty-two ladies; for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.  
Mr. Ball, from one hundred and fifty-three ladies of Erie city and county, for the early passage of a law to settle the railroad difficulties in that section; also, from fifteen hundred and seventy-two ladies of Erie city and county, of a similar import. Mr. B., in presenting these documents made some remarks on the subject of the slanders circulated against his constituents.  
Mr. McConnell, two petitions for the erection of the new county of Pine.  
Mr. Herr, a remonstrance against hauling rubbish into the channel of the Susquehanna river.  
Mr. Laury, two petitions for a new bank at Catasauque.  
Mr. Dunning, several petitions in favor of the new county of Lackawanna.  
Mr. Patterson, a petition from eighty-five citizens, for a change in the license laws.  
Mr. Cummins, for a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.  
Mr. Horn offered the following preamble and resolution; which were read a second and third time, and passed:  
WHEREAS, The law passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for the redemption and cancellation of the relief issues, has, by experience, not met the wishes of the people of this Commonwealth; to it, therefore,  
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and is hereby instructed and requested to report to this House soon, by bill or otherwise, some mode, different from the law passed last session, that would rid the people of this Commonwealth of the rags now in circulation.  
Mr. Cummins read in place a bill to incorporate a bank at Somerset, to be called the Glade Bank.  
Mr. Dunning moved that the House proceed to consider the bill to erect the new county of Lackawanna. The bill passed finally by a vote of 67 to 18.

SENATE, January 27.—On motion of Mr. Shifer, the bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred by the visit of the Legislature of Maryland, at the last session, was after considerable discussion passed finally.  
On motion of Mr. Jamison, the Senate took up the resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote against any further reduction in the duty now imposed upon foreign salt, which was agreed to by a vote 19 to 8.  
House, January 27.—Mr. Lowrey, (on leave) reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment, the bill annulling the charter of the Franklin canal company.  
The first section was agreed to; also, the second, third, fourth and fifth.  
The sixth section, which debars any railroad or other company to take possession of said railroad, or construct any other railroad along, or in the direction of said railroad from Erie to the Ohio State line, without authority by a future act of Assembly, and revoking any authority given directly or by implication for that purpose, was lost by a vote of 33 yeas to 57 nays. There being a misunderstanding on the part of many members, of the effect of the vote given the yeas and nays, were not annexed. In consequence of the same difficulty, Mr. Beck moved the further consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow; which was agreed to.  
SENATE, Jan. 28.—Mr. Foulkrod presented a remonstrance from citizens of Pennsylvania against the Maine liquor law.  
Mr. Platt, a petition from Wyoming co., for a prohibitory liquor law.  
Mr. Fry, read in place a bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown; also, a bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Deposit Bank of Catasauque.  
The amendment made by the House of Representatives to the bill annulling the charter of the Franklin canal company, which struck out the sixth section, was taken up and concurred in.  
House, Jan. 28.—Mr. Ball moved the House proceed to consider the bill to annul the charter of the Franklin canal company; which was agreed to.  
The question being on reconsidering the vote negating the sixth section, it was, after some conversation, agreed to, and the section came before the House.  
The section was disagreed to, by a vote of 34 yeas to 57 nays.  
The title of the bill was agreed to, the rule suspended which prohibits the reading of bills twice in one day, and bill passed finally by a vote of 82 to 4.  
In the Senate, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Quiggle read in place, a supplement to the act incorporating the West Branch Booms company of Clinton county.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—It appears, by the report of the Auditor General, that the whole receipts from the public works, during the last fiscal year, were \$1,593,261.14, while the expense reached \$2,780,950.65, excess of expenditures over receipts, \$987,589.65.